WHAT IS DOING IN FRANCE.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST. THE GREAT EXHIBITION LOTTERY-SPECULATION IN VOGCE-A RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION-GAM-BETTA'S ENGAGEMENT-MADAME THIERS EDIT-

ING HER LATE HUSBAND'S SPEECHES. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Pasis, Oct. 18.—The Exhibition is fast drawing to a close. The nearer the end approaches the greater the attractive power that it exercises over the world. Its avenues were thronged in May and June. They are now packed with sightseers, One of the great attractions-possibly, indeed, the greatest-is the National lottery. Every tickethelder wants to feast his or her eyes, on the lots that are to be drawn for. French women of every rank are all agog about the diamonds and the Tiffany and Elkington silverware which may fall to them. Policemen have to guard the stands in which objects of virtu purchased by the lottery committee or presented to it are exhibited. If they did not they would be broken into by the eager and impatient crowds which gather round them to gaze upon the treasures which will be distributed according to the turns of a wheel of fertune. The Exhi bition yesterday reminded me of an account I read in one of the elder Dumas's works, of the Rue Quincampeix when Jack Law emitted there his Mississippi bonds. I confess to having been bitten with the gambling fever, and, led on by the example of those around me, to having invested ten francs in lottery tickets. The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Paris yesterday morning. I was very angry with myself this morring when I read in some of the boulevard gazettes of the evening they spent at the Ministry of Public Instruction, to which I had declined an invitation. The was said by a "high-life" reporter to have looked like "a dream of Ossian in a blue silk dress, shot with silver and trimmed with thick twists of seed-pearls." The Prince went into the dramatic artists' salon to compliment Mile, Sarah Bernhardt on the exquisite pathos of her manner in reciting a poem of Victor Hugo Meeting a member of the royal suite this morning l asked him if he could furnish me with other details about the soirce. He burst out laughing and said, None of us were there. The Princess was very tired after her bad passage, and went to bed at 9 o'clock." As to "the coming King," he went incognito to the Opéra Comique to see the Marquis d'Ivry's delightful adaptation of "Romeo and Juliet," " Les Amants de Veronc.

The Soirées of the Ministry of Public Instruction take generally an artistic color. Lyric and dramatic artists of the theatres, are subventioned by Government, and Mr. Bardoux is not only placed over the University of France, but is at the head of the Fine Arts Department. In the month of May be varied his entertainments by ballet divertissements, at which the grave and graceful minuet of the old Court of France and the gavotte of the Directory were showed off her lightest steps and most airy graces at M. Bardoux's before learned old doctors andtillustrious foreigners visiting the Exhibition. Last night there were readings from Marivaux, one of the most Gallie of French satirists. His nuse is arch and badine. She is an impudent, mocking puss, brimful of mother-wit. Foreigners are not well acquainted with this writer, whose verses are too free to be given a place in 'School Readers." Got Croizette and Madeleine Brohan played a scene from Molière. leine Brohan played a scene from Molière. Agar recited poems of De Musset; and Sarah Bernhardt, dressed in an Oriental costume, less the veil, declaimed Victor Hugo's "Ruth." I prefer Sarah's recitations to her acting. She is not charming or sympathetic, but she is intense, and on that account is not cold when she does not gesticulate. This is a great advantage for a dramatic artist when called upon to perform in a salon where stage exaggeration is out of piace, and where the actor that carries away spectators in a theatre appears ludicrously absurd. Dinah Felix, Rachel's sister, recited the dream of Athélie, from Racine's grandest recited the dream of Athélie, from Racine's grandes tragedy. Bonby, who has a very sweet and pleasing voice and artistic sensibility, sang to a plano accompaniment of his own, De Musset's "A quoi reveal to Jennes filles."

Queen Victoria's eldest grandchild, Chariotte' Hereditary Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, has been visiting Paris with her husband. She is a tall graceful young woman, and what is very uncom mon in North Germany, dresses with taste and puts on her clothes well. She is fond getting herself photographed from a dorsal point of view with her head turned round to show the profile which is soft and regular but not classic. The fall of her shoulders is of sculptural beauty. When here she got M. Cuntiffe-Owen "Charlotte." The Queen's eldest granddaughter has very fine wavy light-brown hair, which she wears in classic bands and a large loose chiga n low wears in classic balls the bead,

Gambetta it would appear is realty engaged to Madame Arnaud de l'Ariège. A most noble and queenly Presidente de la Képublique she will make by a vote of the Chambers to head the Executive But-there is a but-it is a pity she is ten years the senior of Gambetta. Madamo and disdains those artifices of the toilet in which French women of fashion, and many English never been dusted with poudre de ris. Her beauty is of a commanding order. It is now in its the intimate friend of this lady and her whole family, and I think was disappointed at not finding his name mentioned in the will of her millionaire uncle, M. Dubochet, who died leaving a fortune of 180,000,000 francs [\$36,000.000] not many months ago. One-half of this fabulously great inheritance fell to M. Jules Dubochet, a clerk in a banking house, and the other to Madame Guichard, wife of the Republican Deputy of the Yonne, Doctor Guichard and Madame Arnaud's mother, who is her only child. I understand that Madame Arnaud, with the consent of her children, has agreed to settle a third of the 40,000,000 francs that Madame Guichard has bestowed on her, to her future husband. She has a son and a daughter. The latter is married to a cavalry officer, and has a little girl called Leonie, after Gambetta. I am told that it was in the besquet of Julie, which is in Madame Arnaud's Park, overhanging Lake Leman, that Gambetta asked the honored and interesting widow of M. Arnaud de l'Ariégle to place her millione in the beat which bears him and his fortunes. She admires his genius and is an aident Republican. Her example at the Elysce could not but produce a salutary influence on French society. To see her is to love and to respect her. Her hie has been spotless, and her virtues much more than negative. Without being brilliant, she is a woman of fine it teller and noble feeling, and would think her vast fortune well speut in consolidating the Republic, and enabling Gambetta to devote his genius exclusively to public business. Up to the time her late bushand was elected a life Senator, her existence was passed in the school of adversity. Misfortune touched but did not spoil her. She bears her exaltation with a sweet, modest grace. The fashions the Will set, should she ever become the Presidente of the Republic, will bear the stamp of serious ele-Leman, that Gambetta asked the honored and interesting widow of M. Arnaud de l'Arichie to place her millions in the boat which bears him and his fortunes. She admires his genius and is an aident Republicans. Her example at the Elysee could not but produce a salutary influence on French society. To see her is to love and to respect her. Her his been spotiess, and her vitues much more than negative, without being brilliant, she is a woman of fine inteller and noble feeling, and would think her vast fortance well spent in consolidating the Republic, and enabling Gambetta to devote his genius exclusively to public business. Up to the time her late busband was elected a life Senator, her existence was passed in the school of adversity. Misfortune touched but did not spoil her. She bears her exaltation with a sweet, modest grace. The fashions she will set, should she ever become the Presidente of the Republic, will bear the stamp of serious elegance.

Queen Victoria is not pleased at the Prince of Wales taking a fancy to Gambetta. Her Majesty is very staunch in her friendship, and abides, in good and evil report, by the exiled family at Chiselhurst. Her constancy to them does honor to her beart, if it shows her judgment to be

Her constancy to them does honor to her beart, if it shows her judgment to be at fault. The Prince of Wales, to mollify er, took care to tell her that Gambetta was learned he Stockmar correspondence. His Royal High-

Hotel Bristel dejeuner, and the other to draw from him a letter which could be shown with advantage to him to the Queen. Gambetta carefully read the book and only said in the letter of thanks what would be grateful for a son to hear about a father whose memory he revered. When the last volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's work appears, look for an eulogistic notice of it in the Republique Françoise.

Madame Thiers, who concentrates herself to the task of placing M. Thiers in his true light before his country, has accepted an invitation to spend her sister a week at General Peel's, near Twickenham. She was asked to pass month there, but declined on the ground that the proofs of the first volume of his speeches will be ready for correction by the 25th instant. With the assistance of MM. Mignet and Barthelemy St. Hilaire, shewill herself undertake the task of correcting them, and furnishing explanatory foot-notes. I had no idea until very recently that she was a woman of literary capacity. The letters I have seen written by her since Thiers's death are models of style. M. his life-time the greatness of her mind or character did not appear. She was without vanity, and did not want to shine before the world, which she could easily have done, for her fortune was great, her face decidedly pretty, and her figure beautifully formed. What was principally known of her was that she had a peculiar talent for domestic economy which the enemies of M. Thiers perversely twisted into a passion for cheese-paring. Her house was admirably kept, her table was served on a most liberal scale without estentation, but in a handsome manner. A large provision was made for unaffected hospitality. When Thiers was President, the average number of persons who sat down with him to Innebeon expersons who sat down with him to luncheon exceeded thirty a day. He was fond of giving invitations to acquaintances whom he wanted to know rapidly, to drop in to the nountide repast. "We will then have some time to taik together." he used to say to them. There were enough of servants, and no more, for the wants of an establishment at once snug and unostentatiously splended, where there was a reception every night. Madame Thiers was known by those intimately acquainted with her in the life of the illustrious statesman whose name she honors in bearing it, to his great memory, she comes out as one of the most interesting figures of our century.

I was sorry to hear at the last soirée at the Mia-

I was sorry to hear at the last soirée at the Miaistry of Marine that M. Menier is still confined to his bed, from which he has not arisen since the month of August. He is subject to congestion of the brain, and the attacks are becoming frequent. exciting occupations are forbidden him. If anything happened the opulent chocolate manufacturer it is pleasant to reflect that the 900 operatives who have hved under his shadow at Noisiel, with great delight, would not his sons hard masters, young Meniers are imbued with their father's humanitarian and progressive ideas, which they find stand the tests of science and experience. When they succeed, which, let us hope with them, they will not shortly do, they will with filial pacty apply his precepts in the transaction of industria

The example of the English exhibitors, who are subscribing a testimonial fund of \$15,000 for Mr. danced by professional ballerines. Madame Fonta | Cunliffe-Owen, has stimulated the Americans to raise among them 10,000 frames which will be spent in buying an objet d'art, to be presented to Governor

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROPONENT. MRS. EVANS, THE NOVELIST, TESTIFIES ABOUT THE COMMODORE'S OFINIONS OF HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN-HIS VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM AS EX-PRESSED TO SAMUEL TEN EYCK.

There was a hearing in the Vanderbilt will ase yesterday, to take the testimony of two of the witnesses for the proponent who were about to leave the State. The first of these was Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of "Boulah," " St. Eimo," and other works of fiction. Her home, she said, was in Mobile, Ala. She appeared to be a woman of a nervous disposinon, and had delicate features and a clear complexion.

She was dressed in deep mourning.

Mr. Lord and Judge Black both objected to her testineny unless Mr. Chuten would todicate what he intended to prove. The Surrogate allowed the examination when Mr. Clinton stated that the witness would narrate a conversation with the Commodore previous to the making of the codicit, to show his mental condition

and his relations with his children. Mrs. Wilson said that she visited Commodors Vander. bilt and his wife in June, 1875, and on the morning of June 23, he took her for a ride. When asked to give a are. modere on that occasion, the witness, in a low char oice, gave the following testimeny, with scarcely any

After we had driven through the Park and up Hartom in the captive balloon. The hereditary Grand bushess was born in 1859, and has a mature intellect, combined with freshness of feeling and simplicity of character—a happy state of being for one visiting for the first time this brilliant and unique city. On the eve of her departure she sent Mr. Owen a lithographed copy of a portrait executed by some celebrated German artist for the Queen of England, with an autograph inscription beneath, and two photographs done at Ken's, on the Boulevard Montmartre. They are both in a flowing and very English hand signed "Charlotte." The Queen's eldest granddaughter has very fine wavy light-brown have rying him in expectation of a fortune, while in fact he did not intend to leave him any fortune. The more money Cornellus J. had to spend, he said, the more harm he would do; he was resolved to leave Cornelius J. comfortable but not to leave him a fortune to spend. He said he expected after he died, that William H. and William's two sons would perpetu should her future husband ever be brought ate the name and honor of the family; that he had especially tested young Cornelius, whom he had placed in a position where he would have no favors shown him and he would have to show what kind of stuff he was made of. When he spoke of young Cornelius he called him 'Billy's Cornellas.' He said that his son Cornellas. had given him great sorrow but that he had compassion it would also appear, believe. Her whitened hair for him, as he considered him scarcely responsible. is unsullied with dyestuffs, and her cheeks have He said that the greatest comfort and hap piness of his life was derived from his second marriage; that since his wife had entered the Indian Summer, and must soon pass on to the family she had acted as mediator and pacificator be-Winter period. Gambetta has for many years been | tween himself and Cornelius J.; when he refused to read letters from Cornelius and returned them to him. Cornelius would prevail on Mrs. Vanderbilt to read them and tell him what they contained; sometimes before he discovered what she was doing, he found her behind his chair reading portions of Cornelius's letters

The Commodore said he told his wife that he didn't know Cornelius."

In speaking of his wife the Commodore said that the in speaking of his wife the Commodore said that the beautiful consistency of als wife's Caristian character had done more to draw that to religion that all the churchos; that he had watched her consistent Christian home life day by day, and while he was very fond of Dr. Deems and admired him and liked to see him around, his wife's beautiful Caristian consistency had influenced blin far more in fayor of religion than any sermions he had ever listened to. In the course of his long life and career, which moveled the knowledge of a great variety of character, he had found her the purest and holdest woman that he had ever encountered, and she had commanded from the acceptance which no other human being ever had.

During the conversation the Commodore said he would be sorry to see may worthy woman marry Cornelius J, because his habits were such that he would reduce any woman to whom he was married to penury, and he would take the clothes off a woman's back to paw them for money to gamble with.

Mr. Lord declined to cross-examine the witness, and she left the control of the following the large street of or her rome in Montie.

The other witness was same! Ten Eyek, of Denyer.

The other witness was Samuel Ten Eyek, of Denyer,

only one of my children that I think can keep it together is William.'"

Mr. Lord said he didn't think any cross-examination

could make the witness's testimony any was, and he would not put any questions.

A little Chicago girl while sitting at the table, a short time ago, held a piece of case is one hand and a cup of milk in the other. Holding the cup a short time about the wished to continue the personal selations which had begun so agreeably at the day Magazine.

THE NATION'S CHANCE ..

A TALK WITH SENATOR WINDOM. OLITICS, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE-A NEW DE PARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT-WHAT ITS SCOPE AND OBJECTS SHOULD BE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 28 .- At a station on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad a gentleman of pleasing address, hale, hearty and affable, entered our car-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, who has beer in the Wisconsin campaign. doing hard work Although only fifty years of age, few tors have had a longer public life. He was member of the XXXVIII, XXXVIIII, XXXVIIII XXXIXth and XLth Congresses, was appointed Senator in 1870, elected for six years in '71, and re elected in '77. He is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and is soon to depart for Washington to prepare his bill for early presentation. He was appointed chairman of special committee in 1873, on Internal Commerce. investigations were comprehensive, and his re-port was exhaustive. He visited the East. South, the Pacific States and Territories for the purpose of studying the industrial question, in all its phases, and it is no disparagement to any other public man to say that Senator Windom probably is better informed in regard to the business interests and events of the country than most of his compeers.

THE CIPHEES. The opinions of such a legislator at the pres ent time are worth recording, especially when without any reticence. Of course the attered conversation fell upon THE TRESUNE'S publication of the cipher telegrams. "As an American citizen, said the Senator, "glerying in the good name and famof my country, I feel humiliated, and could almost wish, for the sake of our National reputation, that they had never been brought to light. publication will tend to purify politics. I have such faith in the integrity of the people that I believe, irrespective of party, the persons implicated will receive from Democrats and Republicans alike, the reprolation they deserve. Honest Democrats will feel the humilia

"What of the future !" "To my own vision the skies are brightening," said the Schafor. "There are some Republicans who have been disposed to concede the election of a Democratic President two years hence, but in my opinion there he been no time for several years when the prospect the permanency of Republican principles ascendency was so bright as and their is a united party with positive, well-defined principles, based on eternal truth, on National honor, on justice and right; fighting to maintain them, as it fought to maintain the Union. Such a party has tremendous advantages over a party divided, as It will sweep into its ranks thousands of honest Dem erats, for the old issues are dead, and the past is closed rever. Ripening events are in our favor. We shall defusion is disappearing, the low stile has been reached, the tide is country in. I say emphatically, that though the next House and Senate will be Democratic, the chances are that a Republican the next two years will have the Government, but it ha no policy, and must mangurate one. The American people are in no mood to be triffed with. The party in power must have a positive policy. The Democratic party, from its history, its associations, its pre-dilections, its make-up, its present attitude

There are reasons other than political why I believ thought to the question of commerce, manufactures at industries, and I profoundly believe that we are about entering upon a career as a Nation of unparalleled prosperity." Senator Windom, though assally undemonstrative, uttered the words with emphasis. "I have my opinion," he continued, what has come under my personal observation; and it ing conviction that the time has come when the Gov-crament should take a new departure in relation to its industries and commercial interests."

annot mangarate a policy that will commend stieff to

the common sense, the honesty and integrity of the

"There should be a new department created, which should have in charge these great interests that are now are watched with almost paternal care. Why, the British Government not only concerns itself to place before the country the exact condition of the trade and mann view of the trade of the world. It regards its trade and manufactures as the life of the Nation, as they spares no effort for their encourage onversation that passed between herself and the C % ment and promotion. One of the calef departments sh Covernment was established long ago for Lane, the Commodore pointed out to me a villa which | the world. The Board of Trade, presided over by a Cab he said he had given to Miss Hawley, on account of an inst officer, investigates and studies all questions affecting commerce or industry, suggests commercial policies, caused him. He said that he had had a great deal of is second to no other department in the Government of the United Kingdom, and it commands the abiest talent. the United Kingdom, and it commands the abiest talent in the realm. What a contrast to affairs in this country. Here we are, a great homogeneous Nation; the war question settled, specie payment at hand; the country, by its position, by its inventive grains, ready to lay its band upon a good share of the trade of the world, and notating done to promote our industry or commerce! We have only what we redeniously call the 'Department of Agriculture.' It is not a Department, not even a Eurean. It is attached to nothing; it is noisedy's child, but a laughing stock only." SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT.

"What would you include in the new department ?" "I would have it include manufactures, agriculture, mining, patents, statistics, and possibly some other things. The head of the department should be selected from the ablest and most experienced business men of the country. He should be a member of the Cabinet, where his voice would be as potential as that of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Interior, or the Postujaster-General. His then have the force of an Executive policy, and the Administration would be held responfor them. Such a department would group together all of our great industrial and commercial interests where they would be considered in their relation to each other, and in their relation to similar interests in nence in some measure commensurate with their in perfance, but it would bring the organized power of the Nation to bear in behalf of our people in their commer chi and industrial contests with the rest of the world It would also go far to harmonize interests in our own It would also go far to harmonize interests in our own country which now grate barship and threateningly upon each other. Take agriculture and internal commerce for hartance. Have we not seen the arricultural interests arrayed against the railroads, and demanding legislation from the States and from Congress to protect them from what was believed to be on instalte monopoly I have we not, on the other hand, seen the intiroads, and do we not see them to day, combining to control internal commerce, disarranging trade, and notining entire communities in their grass I. "What do we see in minung I. The entire Parific alone."

commerce, disarranging trade, and holding entire communities in their grass I

"What do we see in mining I The entire Pacific slope seized with a mania for speculation—men, women and endidred growing greaty over fortunes, real or featition, holody knows which made or lest on holes in the ground, reported by an incrested few to be "befinings," but of the value of which the public are in hiter innorance. The result is that mining, which ought to be a substantial business, has become hirsely the insurance of gambiers and speculators, or which the people are impoverished, wore communities are swindled, legislamate mining is paralyzed, and the country deprived of the innumber already which ought to be realized from the richest mines in the world. In European countries there are manestors of mines, We have inspectors of flaur, of whisker, of milk, etc. These are for the protection of the people, the collection of taxes, etc. Why should we not have some means of protecting the honest miners, as well as the honest investor from the schemes of mining gambiers. Judicious and well-considered measures in teat regard, and in others mat minute remidy hamed, would give a simulus and confidence to legalimate mining enterprises that would immensely increase the product of gold and sliver, and of other mixeral products of the scenairs."

THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE. "Then there is our foreign commerce—no, I take that

back; we are no longer carriers, England is the world's carrier. She is our great competiter in the world's markets, and yet we are dependent upon her to carry on products to the very markets in which we compete with her. She not only makes the immense profits of the carrying trade, but by commanding the access to the world's markets she controls them also to a great extent. Are we always to sit with folded hands and see our farmers, manufacturers and merchants dependen upon their great rival for the means of reaching market? I do not so read the temper of the American people. The results of our foreign trade last year were very satisfactory, but we cannot rely upon a permanent continuance of the circumstances which resulted in so large a balance in our favor. We must prepare for the future. We must readjust our freaties so far as we can in the interest of commerce. We must open new mar kets for our food, and for our manufactures, and our people in their struggles with other peoples for commercial supremacy. This can only be done by a reor. By rail. [1878, 1877.

ests of our people. The day for Governmental apath; and indifference on this subject is past. The time ha come for us to regain our commerce, and to step boldly forth for the mastery of the world's trade. We can do it. We can supply the world with food, and we must do it, or our rapidly increasing agricultural interests will languish. I am glad to see that our merchants are waking up to the idea of aiding our commerce, and opening up new markets by the establishment of ocean postal

"I have said that I would include the Patent Office in the new departments. This would go far toward adjusting the conflicting interests of the inventor and the pulic, because both would be considered together, and the rights of the inventor could be protected without bur-dening the industries which are affected by his patent. We are now supplying the world with labor-aiding machinery. American inventors are making their power felt in every part of the world. They end all other countries at the Paris Exposition. The Patent Office should by all means be included in the new de partment under which our other great interests are to

Such a department would be of immense advantage to our manufactures by doing for them what the Board of Trade in England does for British manufactures, viz: by siding to secure a readjustment of our treatles their promotion, by investigating their wants by aiding in the enactment and inforcement of laws for their encouragement, and by opening new markets to which we t now have access.

"Then there is our internal commerce, which opens a very wide field for the usefulness of such a department. Already we have a "railroad division," and a "division of internal commerce," and it w\$\exists\$1 not be long before the railroads themselves will seek Governmental regulation. We spend from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 every year on

vast amount of money which might be saved through the judicious care and responsibility which would attach to such a department.

"I have only binted at some of the means by which I think the Government could promote our National in-terests. The subject you will see is a very broad one. Suggestions have often been made to put some suggestions have often been made to put some think the Government could promote our National interests. The subject you will see its very broad one. Surgestions have often been made to put some one or, other of these great interests under the fosiering care of the Government by the establishment of a bureau or of a department, but I am not aware that the plan of grouping their, with the intent to harmonize and promote them all, has ever been considered by the peculic. I wish the new suppers which new concate and control public sentiment would asker up and discuss it. The New York Tairens, has always been the great promoter of industrial progress. Will it not take up this question and help us to organize in some such way as I have industried I fany belief way can be deviged 1 am its carnest advocate. What the country now needs is such a department as I have neared with an intelligent and competent head, and suitable sub-chiefs in charge of the various bureaus.

"I have," continued the Senator, "thought of this matter a great deal, and I am sure the times are ripe for such an organization in behalf of our industries and our commerce. The people are ready for it. The questions which have concerned us are settled. The resumption of specie payments which will certainly take place in January will settle the money question. The statesment of the future maxitum their thoughts to new issues, and if they would render valuable service to that recontry they must be prepared.

THE CANTASS IN ULSTER.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SHARPE FOR THE ASSEMBLY A STRONG-RIEMENT OF SUCCESS-CHEERING PROSPECTS OF A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Kingston, Oct. 31 .- The contest here has ecome of more than usual interest, and the prospect or a close and exciting conflict on Tacaday next are daily growing more apparent. Various local Influglorious Greenback muddle, which, if lessening in gen eral importance so far as it relates to final results, i subject of much spiry controversy throughout

nent in this local campaign, which has now grown into a universal and absorbing interest. It is the nomina tion of General Sharpe for the 'Assembly. As the news

Democratic district, the growing sectional personal district and district of Mayor Launsberg, and the personal popularity of General Nichols, tegether with me succeivision of forces on the various candidates, and the general dissension in the ranks of the opposition, comone to inspire the Republicans with fur popes of success. There are some endidates in the field. John A. Erkson is the Greeninck main, and James H. Contant shift seems to insist that he is ranking on the Prohibition track, whiten, however, would scarcely be known to exist here at all were it not for a personal announce.

TRANSFORMING TOMPKINS SQUARE.

The East Side residents who have made so many complaints about the condition of Tompkinssquare, are now rejoicing at the prospect of seeing that dreary common transformed into a beautiful park. army of workmen is employed every day in grading the square, making gravel walk, and laying the foundation for two large fountains, one on the north and other on the south side. The work is carried on under the supervision of Julius Munckwitz, Supervising Architect of the Park Department, who furnished the plans. When complete the park will consist of twenty-one grass plots, of irregular shape, with intervening gravel walks, two foundains and a central plaza, contaming a musc-stand. There are to be two cottages—one near Avenue A and the other near Avenue-B. Each corner of the square is to have a carved stone drinking foundain. The grass plots will be adonned with shrubbery and flower beds. All the \$50,000 approprinted will probably not be needed. President Weeman said yesterday that the German citizens, who had taken a great interest in the completion of the park, and approved the plans submitted by the arhitect. Justus Schwab had suggested the bailding of a free gramasium and a dary, where pour people could get free supplies of milk, but his suggestion had been ridicaled by other Germans, who declared that it would be better to unid an asy lun for Schwab. Much of the work for grading the park. witz, Supervising Architect of the Park Department,

· PLEADING GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Alfred C. Badger was arrested a few days go on the charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. Annie G. Badger, of No. 115 Second-st., Breoklyn, E. D. A friend of Mrs. Badger, named Cele, called upon Mrs. Josephine Jones, of No. 54 India-st., recently, and was surprised to be introduced by Mrs. Jones, who became a widow in February last, to her husband, who proved to be Alfred C. Badger. Miss Cole at once informed Mrs. Endger, who caused her husband's arrest. was found by an officer of the Manhattan Ave nue Police concealed under a bed in Mrs. Jones's house. Mrs. Badger became the wife of the house. Mrs. Badger became the wife of the prisoner on May 25, 1869, the reremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Newell, of Second-ave., this city. They lived together until about a year ago, when Badger descrited his wife. She says that he never contributed to the support of herself or children. In May as he was married to Mrs. Jones. Badger was arrighted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. He windrew his pica of not guilty, previously entered, and pleaded guilty to the indictment. Judge Moore sentenced him to two and a half years in the Penitenthary.

THE CANAL AT BUFFALO VERY BUSY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- The Canal Collector at tais point makes the following statement of the business transacted at this point as compared with the same last year : The amount of telisduring October, 1878, \$117,610 20; the increase over October, 1877, \$19.445 14; the number of clearances, October, 1878, 1,640; increase for 1878, 200; the amount of tells for the season of 1878, \$570,768 37, an increase for the season of \$163,576 22; the number of cicarances for the season, 8.130; increase over 1877, 2,160. The following have been the receipts up to November 1

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

III.

NORTH ROOM. ITS COLLECTIONS AND SINGLE PIECES-A RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY.

The Oriental articles exhibited in the North Room would command attention and admiration any where in the world-in Paris, in London, Vienna or Flor ence ; even, we venture to say, in Japan or China. Of room for that-but it is made up of objects selected with great taste, and knowledge of the whole field, and repre sents the products of workers in many different arts, and was the contribution, that there was no necessity of accepting a single inferior article; therefore, if anybody wishes to know to what absolute perfection the Japan ese-and the room is in effect theirs-have reached as workers in porcelain and pottery, in ivery, in jade, in crystal, and in the weaving and embre dery of silk fabrics, let him come here and study. If he master the contents of this one room, he may challenge an examination on the subject of "Taste applied to Decoration," at the hands of any body of pundits to be found on this side the water. Nay we are not sure but that, if he once really master the secret of this precious collection, he may himself challenge the pundits and make an end of

To give honor where honor is due, it must be recorded that the arrangement of this room is the work in the main of Mr. Samuel Colman, who generously gave up nearly a whole week of his time to the serious labor of bringing a beautiful order out of what, without such taste and patience as he brought to the task, would only have been a beautiful confusion. It is true, these Japanese objects are hardly more capable lot discord than flowers would be, called out of the King's garden. but, though you can hardly tie your bouquet together so that the flowers will look iit, yet it may be so arranged as to bring out in its perfection the beauty of every separate flower. And this is what Mr. Colman has done with the objects in these cases. He has taken as much pains to place each piece where it would best display its own beauty, and at the same time help all its com-panions to display theirs, as he could have taken if he had been painting one of his pictures. These cases have been his palette, and he has "set" them like an artist, with exquisite taste and judgment. Perhaps the best illustration of the skill with

the arrangement of the cases has been managed is given

in those numbered 759 and 760, facing the doorway at the head of the stairs, and filled with objects belonging to Mr. S. P. Avery. It must be evident to every one who looks carefully at these cases that only an artist, a man we mean with the artistic sense, whether in the profession or out of it, could have placed these things as we find thhm. The aim of Mr. Avery in his contribution has apparently been to show how great a variety of colors the Japanese have succeeded in giving to their porelain, and Mr. Colman has produced the most beautiful decorative effect by his arrangement of these rare specimens. If Mr. Whistier were here to see these cases we should expect him to start off at once on a Syn phony in Mustard Yellow or a Symphony in Peacock-blue, but 'tis doubtful whether any paints could report the texture of this porceinin, the 'transparency of these tones. Mr. Avery's collection begins with the case of snuff-bottles and the Oriental cups and saucers, Nos. 656 and 657, and here will be found, among many articles noted for the delicacy of their pencilled designs, a bottle in imitation, or let us say, in rivalry of lapis lazuli, another very eleverly, and with rich effect, mimicking that beautiful material sha-green, once so highly esteemed, so little used nowa-In case No. 759 is a bottle resembling a pepperpot, the decoration of which seems to have been taken rom the skin of a leopard, and the visitor may discover in other places in the room other suggestions of a sir lar character. These examples are simply altempts to convey impressions of color, they do not attempt to imitate substances, nor to deceive the eye. This, however, both the Japanese and the Chinese do often attempt, and with great success. Indeed, we must be prepared to necept the unwelcome truth that these Orientals refuse to be bound by our purist laws in deceration, and they do with an easy conscience what we insist ought to be left undone, and leave undone a great many things that we say people of taste ought to do. And the worst of it is that, in nine cases out of ten, they are right. Left to themselves, and working for themselves, they

rarely make the slightest mistake. If there were ever any use in advising people what to do, which of course there isn't, at least in the study of art, we should certainly advise the young people who are attending our schools of design-the Artists' League, the Cooper Institute, the National Academy-to pass at least a half hour every day in this Oriental Room training their eyes to distinguish and discriminate be-tween different colors and between different shades and tones of the same color. There are the " whites" in the ares cases in the Corridor, No. 901, sent by Messrs. Hall, Nicoll and Granbery; then there are the yellows, and greens, and blues, in these cases of Mr. Avery; the dues in the case belonging to Mr. J. C. Runkle (a renarkable collection of Nankin blue and white) and, astly, the reds in the case filled with Rosedon pieces beonging to various owners. What a valuable lesson in the nice art of distinguishing colors is here to be got in a most enjoyable way. In this collection of Rosedon pieces Nos. 792, 787 and the rest, there is one which the story goes that a well-known lawyer who was indebted to a Chinese official of buch rank for certain favors, was enabled in his turn to save this Chinese gentleman a very large sum of oney by his professional assistance. The almondeyed dignitary, not to be outdone, insisted on paying he large fee that had been earned, but the lawyer re fused all remuneration, until the Chinese, looking about for some precious thing that should be an equivalent in value to the fee declined, pitched upon this Rosedon jar, and prevailed on his friend to secept it as a piedge of friendship. A prize might be given to the student of any one of the three art classes in New-York, whose eye should prove fine enough to say which of all these vases must be the one above all price for the richness of its color. There is but one in the whole case of which this legend could be true.

The case of objects in jade and crystal belonging to Mr. Robert Hoe, ir., is a very remarkable one; some of the pieces are as fine as one could wish to see. The crystals are the least remarkable of the lot, and are for surpassed by the splendid specimens belonging to Mr. Raphael Pumpelly in the Metropolitan Museum, but the jade is of exquisite quality. The bowl upon a stand, without a cover and with flaring sides, is very lovely in its lines and in its tone, but to us the most interesting piece in the whole case is the one described in the catalogue as a "cup with lizards, the material uncertain, but a hard stone, looking like bone or ivery." The style of this pi the finest character. Small as it is, we recognize a certain grandeur in the sweep of its lines; and the color and texture-which make us think of calcined bene-are both unlike anything with which we are acquanted.

In cases on the south side of this room are placed a

number of small pieces-percelains, jades, crystals and ivories-belonging to various owners, but chiefly conributed by Mrs. Anson Burlingame and Mr. Edward Burlingame, and by Mrs. S. Wells Williams. It would take too long to point out all the choice pieces in these collections; there are very few that the conne would willingly let go; and if there be any to which the word inferior could apply, it is only because the standard here set is so high that the least variation must be a declension. The greater part of the objects belonging to the Burlingame and Williams collections are of Chinese manufacture, and this is worth noting, for we seldom have the opportunity of seeing the finest Chinese productions, those that represent their art. Our shops show us almost exclusively the things they make for foreign markets, their carved ivories, "laborious Orient ivory sphere in sphere," their fans and chess men, and card cases, their furniture and their crapes, These things, though not without a certain elegance, are hest described by Tennyson's word "laborious"; whatever thought or design there is in them was settled and formulated centuries ago, and the Cainaman of to-day carves his fan or his chessman exactly to a hair as his great grandfather's grandfather did before him. Their a has been kept so jealously at home, stored in imper. and princely cabinets, or in the houses of their grea merchants, that it is hardly known in Europe, and until lately it was half believed they had no art applied to decoration, worthy the name. But of late we have been learning better, the late Mr. Owen Jones's aplended work, "Chinese Ornament," with specimens of their art exhibited in the Museums of London and Paris, having given us some hint of what the Chinese can do in this The objects shown in the present collection are not, of course, sufficient either in number or im portance to satisfy us as to the capacity of the Chinese for art, but they in some degree relieve them from the charge of sterility. All the nest of these pieces have a marked individuality, and if none of them have the delicacy or the imaginativeness of the finest specimens of Japanese work shown here, they have their own beauty and their own style, and even from this small amount of evidence we must be convinced that the Chinese art has a solid claim to our re spect. The contributors we have named are by no neans the only ones who have belped to enligh the subject of the skill of the Chinese. Mr. John Cadwalader has a number of fine things here; we have already spoken of Mr. J. C. Runkle's Nankin Blue and White; some of the most striking objects in these cases are sen by Mrs. Wm. J. Flagg; Mr. J. Abner Harper has several pretty p'eces, and several that are very choice indee both for form, color and texture. Mrs. J. W. Pinchot turquoise plate on a stand, No. 883, is worthy of its owner, praise which leaves but little to be said, for few mateur collectors have a surer taste than this Mr. James F. Sutton's collection of carved tvories and

small objects in bronze and stiver contained in a case on

the north side of this room is sure to receive all the attention it deserves without the expression of our special wonder. Of course, those who are familiar with ivories in the Metropolitan Museum belonging to Mr. Robert H. Prnyn, of Albany, our late Minister to Japan, a collection unique, we believe, from every point of view, will hardly expect to find anything new in case; but new they must be in one sense at least, since it may be laid down as a rule that no two articles of Japan ese make are alike. These specimens are chosen with much judgment and taste, and beautiful or curious as they are in the near view, the spectator will find a pleas are for his eye even more satisfying by standing at a lit tie distance and letting his sense be fed with the delicious tone of this mass of ivery. Mr. Sutton's taste—the result half of native perception, half of large experience and opportunities which few of our amateurs have enjoyed studying the art of Japan on its own soil, is now one of our recognized pos-essions, and we shall, no doubt, owe to it year after year a steady increase in the number of exquisite things brought into our market. It may please so call Mr. Sucton a dealer, but we prefer to consider him an amateur, since certainly it is the love of these things that has given such a precious seeing to his eye, and we hold the community very much his debtor that he dis semmates his beautiful things instead of hearding them. He is, however, now an acknowledged connoisseur as well, and these objects belong to his own collection, an unusually rich one.

Mr. Eastburn Hastings has sent a small number of articles, each of which is a choice example of its kind, though several small birds flying about have chirped in our ear that if this gentleman had really elected representatives from his entire private constituency at least one side of this room might have been filled with very rare and beautiful things, the slow, distilled accretions of many watchful years. The pieces Mr. Hastings has loaned to this exhibition are interesting rather for their style than their beauty. The "Tiger," No. 750, so full of action and rich in color, makes us wish that it next year's exhibition some one would set hi self to filling a case with an Oriental menagerie the result would be surprising, and some of us who have thought the whole matter shut up in Barve's marvellous repertoire might find their eyes opened. The Klyoto open work bow!, No. 746, in Mr. Hastings's collection is a rare and interesting piece, and a bowl on the shelf above it, not numbered, nor in the catalogue but marked as belonging to Mr. J. Cadwalader, lovely specimen of Satsuma Mr. S. W. Pomerov belong some other choice pieces of Satsuma. Nos. 711-714, one of them, a small tea-pot, is, in color and texture like old ivory; in this as in many of the best pieces, it is asif the artist-potter had worked the surface all over with a brush, as if it had been canvas. If we have left to the last one object in the North Room,

Mr. Clarence King's painted screen, No. 662, in the glass

case near the door at the head of the stairs, it is because we do not know how to express our admiration of the landscape painted upon it, with at the same time suffi cient modesty to suit those who will not be anything in it, and with fervor enough to please those who know what its excellence really is. This screen, with one answering to it, was one of the famous things among artists and amateurs, in the Philadelphia Ex hibition, and Mr. King had the good fortune to been its owner on the very day the Exhibition open Hardly had he unbooked his noble prey, for which however, the Lord of the Isles, it is said, made him pay. as was fitting, a heavy fee, than the whole swarm of wealthy hunters swooped down upon the spot where the fish had been, and on learning it was gone, cries of an guish and disappointment filled that department of the Exhibition for many weeks. The other screen, of precisely similar make, was superior to this one in the in the beauty of the landscape. It was carried off, we believe, by the English agent for the South Kensingto Museum, who would gladly have purchased this one stories in Japanese history. That on Mr. King's screen represents the carrying off of a lady of high birth, a Japonese Capulet who has betrayed the pass-word of her besieged townspeople to the enemy for the sake of her lover, who is a Montague. This is the story, or something like it, if we remember rightly. The drawing is delightfully free and is the story, or something like it, sketchy, and the action vividly represented, while some of the heads are drawn with great force and character, that of the man, for instance, whose face only is seen ing of the landscape on the other side that makes this screen so notable, and we appeal to the lovers of Corot whether their master ever so painted mist and dew as this artist has done, or put more poetry into a spot of common earth. There is no touch in this picture that the most consummate painter of our modern time, Coret, or Rousseau, or Turner, might not have been proud to own; it is a masterpiece in all senses, in conception and in execution, yet the artist is absolutely unknown, and high as was the price demanded for this specimen of his skill, it was a bagatelle compared with what is asked even by inferior men among our own artists for pictures

One word, in leaving this beautiful room, about the wall decoration. We owe the arrangement to Mr. Samuel Colman chiefly, though he was assisted in it by Mr. Lockwood De Forest, to whose fine taste we are indebted for the tile decoration at the entrance doorway. Many of these uncommon stuffs belong to Mr. Coln though one of the finest of the hangings, a large scroll of flowers and birds, painted on paper, and banging at the left of the floor on entering, belongs to Mr. Russeil Sturges. This is another exquisitely airy and delicate work, belonging to the same school from which came Mr. King's screen. It is to be hoped that the rich but quiet effect produced by these hangings may lead to a change in the way we cover our walls. There is no such nackground for pictures and decorative objects as is made by stuffs; the secret lies in their softness and in the way they absorb the light without producing dulness, and if it be objected tas it reasonably may !) that it is hardly worth while to make a background of Oriental stuffs for water-colors and photographs, we may hint that there are other cheaper stuffs, cotton plushes, mumn,y cloth, and even dyed canton flannel, with which mumn, y cloth, and even dyel canton flamed, with which we have seen the walls of a room covered, a sage green, the wood-work black, the scams of the stuff covered with a fringed gimp, the whole costing no more than a cheap paper, but making a very pretty background, for such objects, all good but none costly, that the occupants of the room had to hang upon its walls.

INEXPENSIVE PAVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON APPARENTLY GETTING SOME GOOD

WORK DONE AT LOW PRICES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The new District ommissioners, chiefly through the efforts of Colonel Twining, the engineer, have accomplished results in constructing pavements which are of interest to all cities in the country. Colonel Twining succeeded at the start in preventing combinations among the bidders; and be is now laying the best asphalt pavement yet constructed here, even better than that laid on Penusylvania-ave, by the Commission appointed by Congrese, The latter cost \$3 78 per yard. That now being laid is on a hydraulic concrete base six inches thick, and is two and one-half inches in thickness after rolling, and costs \$1 97% per yard. Bids just opened for additional work have reduced this price for the future to \$1 75. have reduced this price for the future to \$1.75. The compressed blocks of asphalt are now to be haid for the first time to a limited extent as an experiment. The price had is \$2.374. The Commission have secured a similar break in prices for grantle pavenents. Grantle is now being laid on beds of six inches of hydraulic concrete at \$2.61, including in this 28 cents worth of cost are for each square yard. The new lad reduces even this price. For all additional work grantle is to be furnished, haid on a bed of five inches robed grayel, and with coal far in the surface seams, at prices varying from \$2.09 to \$2.15 per yard.

A WILL UNINTENTIONALLY UNJUST.

The will of the late Patrick Butler, who, together with his wife was killed by a runaway accident a few days ago, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. There is a bequest of \$1,000 to a nephew, Thomas Phelan, and another of \$250 to a servant, Mary Byrne. The remainder of to a servant, Mary Byrne, The remainder of the estate, which is estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, is given absolutely to the wife. There are four children, two of them, it is said, being the children of a former wife. As this wife died after the husband, and also intestate, it is said that the prop-erty will descend, by rules of law, to her heirs, and therefore the testator's first two children camout take under the will. There is already a rumor of a contest of the will.

Ciphering was Sammy's weakness, He would cipher all the day, With his little sizte and pencil, Till his little mind gave way. And one day his mind had wandered,
-From his nurse he slipped away;
Dead and out of doors we found him
Covered up with Potter's clay.

And the generous TRIBURE people Got him such a pretty collin! As Max Adeler has to say, "Don't have such a functal often."

Stranger and pilgrim, drop a teer
On little Sammy's early bier !
—[G. M. C., in Phuadelphia Press